MONTANA

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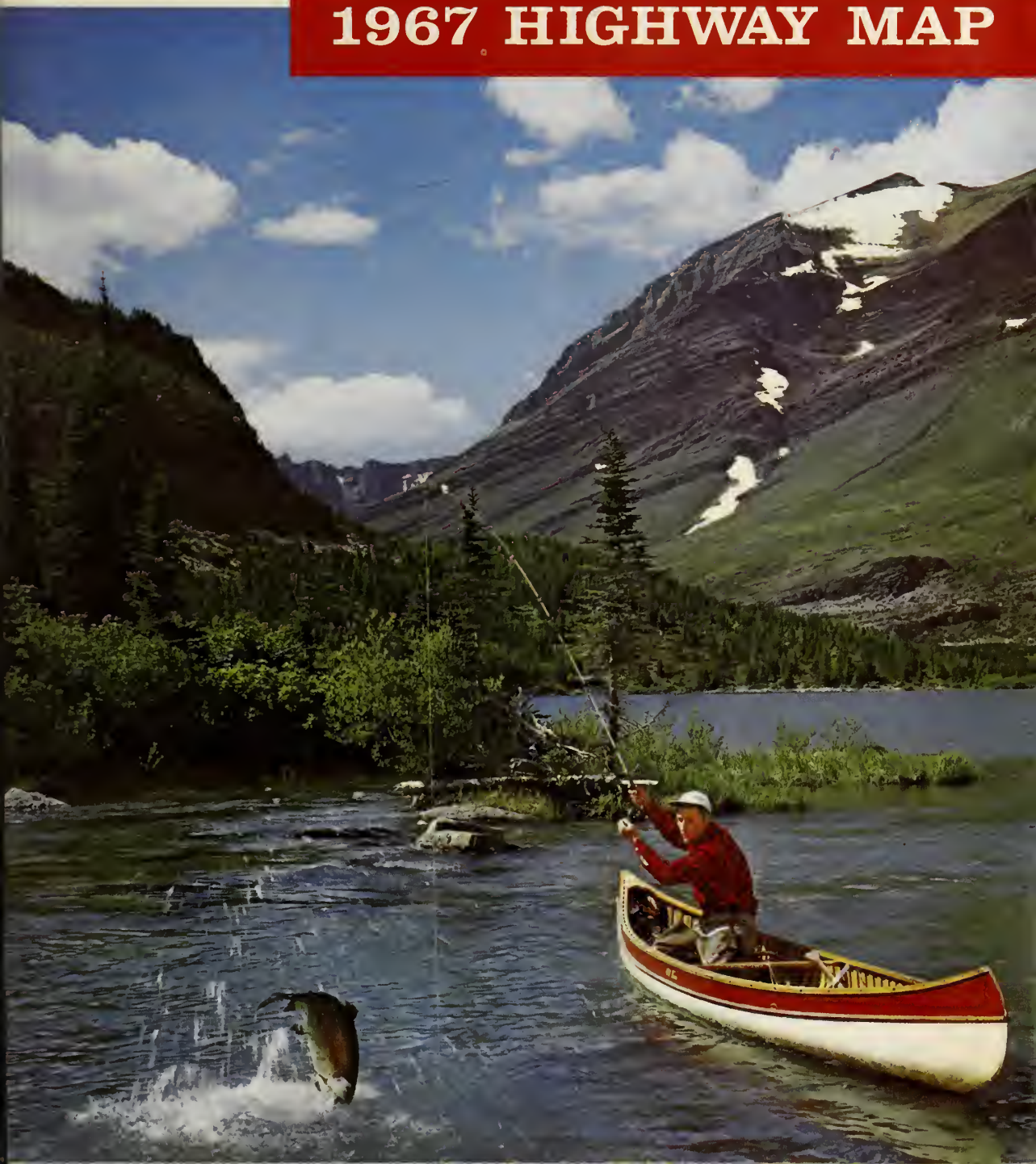
The Big Sky Country

1967 HIGHWAY MAP



Glacier National Park

The history of Glacier National Park begins with the Blackfeet Indians who lived under the spell of the majestic mountains. They regarded the mountain vastness with awe as they entered this abode of spirits only to fast or to cross to the Flathead country. On May 11, 1910, this million acre alpine wonderland was established by Congress as a national park and is the United States section of Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park.

Lying in a rugged section of the Montana Rockies, the Park is named not from the 60-odd glaciers of today, but because huge Ice Age glaciers carved the rugged scenery. Two hundred glacial lakes stud the valleys or are set like jewels in rocky cirques. Scheduled launch trips operate June 15 to Labor Day on Swiftcurrent Lake, Josephine Lake, Lake McDonald, St. Mary Lake, Two Medicine Lake and Waterton Lake. Power boats may be operated on any lake touched by a road. You merely secure a no-cost permit at the Park Service entrance stations.

Streams of crystal clear water offer good fishing, and no fishing license is required. Fields of brilliant mountain wildflowers, cascading waterfalls, sheer cliffs, dense forests, inquisitive bears, friendly marmots and proud mountain goats make up its changing panorama.

Going-to-the-Sun Road, a spectacular 50-mile drive east and west through the Park, crosses the Continental Divide at Logan Pass and traverses the towering Garden Wall. New modern visitor centers are open at St. Mary and Logan Pass. Much of the Park is accessible by car and more than a thousand miles of trails lead deep into untouched wilderness. Some of the glaciers are visible from the roads; others are easily accessible on foot or horseback. Saddle horses are available; riding experience is unnecessary.

Warm, sunny days and cool, starry nights are the rule throughout the summer. In early season you will find waterfalls at their most glorious and mountain peaks still covered with winter snows. In the Fall, deciduous trees display brilliant colors, highest peaks glisten with their first white dusting of snow and skies deepen to a startling blue.

Going-to-the-Sun Road, open about the first week in June, remains open well into October. Accommodations in the Park are available from about June 10 to September 15. All year around accommodations are conveniently located on the Park's fringes. A trip to Glacier National Park is a trip you'll long remember.

Yellowstone National Park

Three of the five entrances to Yellowstone, the largest and oldest of all the national parks, are in Montana: (1) the north entrance at Gardiner is reached by the historic Yellowstone River route through beautiful Paradise Valley and Yankee Jim Canyon. (2) the northeast entrance is reached by the spectacular Beartooth Highway which climbs via a series of amazing switchbacks to nearly 11,000 feet in Montana's rugged Beartooth Mountains. (3) West Yellowstone, Montana, gives entrance to Yellowstone National Park on the west . . . reached by two scenic highways along the picturesque Gallatin River and the world-famous Madison River (the trout fisherman's paradise). The Park is served by the airport at West Yellowstone, Montana.

Yellowstone National Park was first discovered by a frontiersman, John Colter, in the winter of 1807-1808, but his friends refused to believe the tales of the fantastic land he had seen. Twenty years later, Jim Bridger, a rugged Montana trapper and scout, gave similar descriptions of the area, and eventually explored the Yellowstone Country extensively.

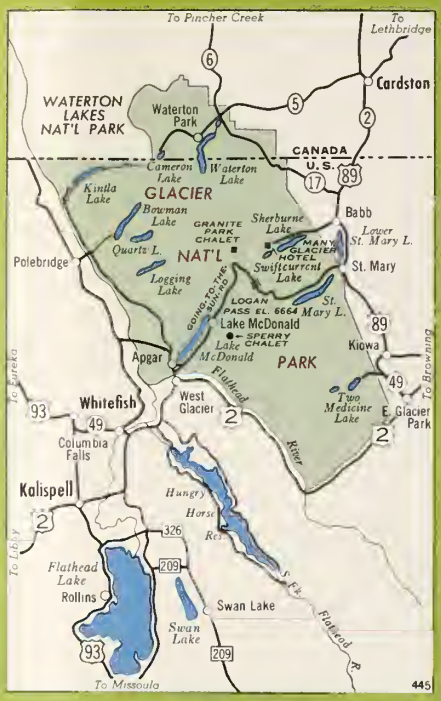
Often termed "nature's wonderland," Yellowstone is renowned for spouting geysers, brilliant pools, bubbling mud caldrons, mountains, canyons, streams and lakes, forest and waterfalls . . . 2,221,000 acres of scenic beauty. Park wildlife includes buffalo, moose, elk, deer, antelope, Big Horn sheep and—favorite of all—the grizzly and black bear. Fishing is excellent in the Park waters . . . and no fishing license is required.

Congress established Yellowstone National Park on March 1, 1872, after the Washburn-Doane Expedition, headed by H. D. Washburn, Surveyor-General of Montana.

Accommodations in the Park are open about May 1 to October 31 . . . but are available all year at the Montana entrances and at Mammoth Motor Inn inside the north entrance.

right . . . Hikers view McDonald Valley and Haystack Butte in Glacier National Park. *Photograph by David Line*

left across page . . . Campers enjoy the cool freshness of the Rocky Mountains in Glacier National Park.



right . . . Mammoth Motor Inn is open year around in Yellowstone National Park. *Photograph courtesy Yellowstone Park Co.*

left across page . . . the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. *Photograph by Robert Larsson*

Join the Fun in the Big Sky Country

MONTANA

Your Four-Season Vacationland

SPRING in the Big Sky Country brings new life, new beauty, new color, and new activity as the snows recede and life blossoms a-new. (Mule Deer fawn in the Swiftcurrent Valley). *Photograph by Hal Kanzler*

SUMMER is FUN in the Big Sky Country . . . everything to do and beauty, too. Camping, picnicking, hiking, boating, water skiing, horseback riding, shutter-bugging, or just posy-picking in the Mission Valley (above) . . . Summer is Great. *Photograph by Robert Larsson*

AUTUMN brings its own glory to the Big Sky Country. The colors are never more vivid, the sky is never bluer, the mountains and plains never more alluring. Typical scene is Montana's Mission Mountains (above). *Photograph by Robert Larsson*

WINTERtime is Funtime in Montana! 25 ski and winter sports areas beckon the active and the not-so-active winter enthusiast. The Snow Bowl in Missoula (above) is the site of the 1967 U.S. National Alpine Championships. *Photograph by David Line*

The Treasure State

Montana, for centuries the home of Indians and buffalo, was first seen by white men—the Verendryes, French fur-traders—in 1743.

In 1805-1806 Lewis and Clark explored the area, then part of the Louisiana Territory.

In 1807 Manuel Lisa, a fur-trader, built Montana's first trading post.

The first permanent white settlement was St. Mary's Mission at Stevensville, founded in 1841 . . . still standing today.

In 1882 a rich gold strike at Bannack brought a rush of prospectors. With gold discoveries at Virginia City and Helena, thousands more followed. Outlaws flourished in the surging gold camps until the Vigilantes organized and dispensed justice.

The great cowboy era began in 1866 when the first herd of longhorn cattle was trailed in from Texas.

The growing intrusion of white men into the Indians' homeland, the disappearance of buffalo and failure of white men to keep their treaties, brought the Indian wars of the '60's and '70's. Custer's Last Stand occurred in 1876. A year later the major battles ended with Chief Joseph's surrender at the Battle of the Bear's Paw.

The fourth largest state, Montana averages 550 miles in length and 275 miles in width. The Continental Divide runs north and south through the Western Section. The highest point is Granite Peak, 12,799 feet; the lowest is 1,820 feet on the Kootenai River at the Idaho Line.

Climate varies with topography and altitude. Average annual rainfall throughout the State is 15″ and varies from a minimum 9.69″ to over 100″ on some mountain tops. Average daytime temperatures vary from an average 28 in January to 84.5 in July.

Nine railroads, ten bus lines and four air lines serve Montana; 10,498 miles of paved urban, secondary, primary and interstate highways cross the State.

Vast lands suited to cultivation and grazing, water, minerals, and timber are Montana's most valuable resources.

The value of income from farms and ranches totals over $450,000,000 annually. Major crops are winter and spring wheat, hay, barley, sugar beets, corn, oats, potatoes, safflower, alfalfa seed, mustard seed, flax seed, beans and cherries. Principal livestock are cattle and sheep. Montana is a large supplier of stocker and feeder cattle.

The State's mineral resources offer important sources of employment and income to the State. Mineral production contribution is about $230,000,000 annually and is chiefly from petroleum and copper production. Other leading minerals are sand and gravel, zinc, silver, building stone, lead and gold.

The timber industry is highly important to Montana's economy and contributes approximately $130,000,000 annually. Products include lumber, plywood, pulp and paper, and manufactured wood products. Four million or more Christmas trees are harvested each year and marketed widely throughout the country.

Most of the power in the State is generated hydroelectrically by the Montana Power Company with Kerr Dam, Holter Dam and 11 other sites, by the Washington Water Power Company with its dam at Noxon Rapids, and by Federal dams located at Fort Peck, Hungry Horse, Canyon Ferry, and Yellowtail Dam near Hardin (Libby Dam in northwestern Montana is under construction). There are five steam generating plants in the State using coal as a fuel source. The largest, located at Sidney, is operated by the Montana Dakota Utilities Company. The Montana Power Company is constructing a large generation plant to use coal as fuel at Billings.

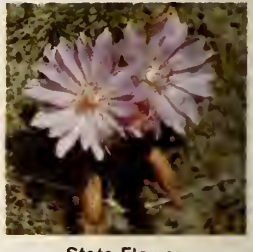
Manufacturing in Montana is primarily based on the processing of its abundant raw materials including refining of copper, zinc, aluminum, and petroleum, production of elemental phosphorus and cement, and wood products manufacture. Sugar refining and flour milling are also very important to the State's economy. The value added by manufacturing approximates $220,000,000 annually.

Additional Information

Wherever you may be in Montana, you will find on-the-spot information at a local Chamber of Commerce office.

For additional Montana vacation information, write to the Advertising Department, Montana Highway Commission, Helena, Montana 59601.

State Bird
The Western Meadowlark



State Flower
The Bitterroot

State Tree
The Ponderosa Pine

State Flag with Seal
and Motto "Oro y Plata"
Gold and Silver

The 6 units of the Montana State University System offer inviting campuses, challenging curricula, and outstanding faculties. Above . . . Eastern Montana College at Billings. *Photograph Courtesy Eastern Montana College*

The Alder Gulch Shortline Railroad puffs its way during the summer season between Virginia City and Nevada City, carrying visitors through the scene of early day gold strikes. Now restored, Alder Gulch is history re-visited. *Photograph by Ernst Peterson*

Montana highways are modern, broad and inviting as they stretch from Eastern Plains to Western Mountains and back again. Under the Big Sky a section (above) shows U.S. 10 near Powder River. *Montana Highway Commission Photograph*

Fishing and Hunting

MONTANA offers some of the best trout fishing in the nation. Four major watersheds—the Missouri, Yellowstone, Kootenai and Clark Fork—with their many tributaries reaching into the high mountain areas, give the angler a wide choice. Montana's many lakes and streams provide plenty of fish, including the brown, rainbow, cutthroat, lake and brook trout, Dolly Varden, whitefish, the rare grayling, pike, perch, bass, paddlefish, ling and kokanee (sockeye). In addition, Montana's vast reaches of native wilderness provide outdoorsmen and nature lovers with a look at untouched country as it was many decades ago. Herds of antelope, deer, elk, Big Horn sheep, plus moose, mountain goats and grizzly bear have continued to thrive due to careful management. 11 national forests and 8 wilderness areas provide excellent hunting.

For the bird hunter, a variety of upland game is available. Species such as the sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse, blue grouse, Franklin's grouse, ruffed grouse, ring-necked pheasant, Hungarian partridge, chukar partridge, and wild turkey provide hunters with a variety of enjoyment.

Non-residents may purchase a 6 day limited fishing license or a seasonal fishing license. The non-resident hunting license includes deer, elk, black bear plus the right to enter the drawing for sheep, goats, antelope, and moose. This non-resident hunting license also includes fishing and upland birds. Fee schedules are available from the Montana Fish and Game Department.

The float enthusiast can combine his fishing with a float trip on some of Montana's outstanding streams and find beautiful scenery and areas of historic interest.

For additional information write Montana Fish and Game Department, Helena, Montana 59601.

Successful Flathead Lake fishermen hold their catch of big Mackinaw Lake Trout. These fish range to over 40 pounds . . . are excellent winter fishing fare in January, February and March as well as in summer. *Photograph by Paul Fugleberg*

Lewis and Clark Caverns are an underground delight in Big Sky Vacationland. The largest limestone caverns in the northwest, they provide an exciting 90-minute tour. *Montana Highway Commission Photograph*

Lewis and Clark Caverns STATE PARK

LEWIS and CLARK CAVERNS, Montana's featured state park, are the largest limestone caverns in the Northwest. Located in the heart of Montana's vacationland between Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks, Lewis and Clark Caverns are easy to reach and FUN to explore.

The colorful stalactites, stalagmites, clusterites and flowstone, produced by a million years of natural processes, form interesting and unusual sights and provide more variety of typical cavern formations than any other single group of caverns in the nation.

The caverns are all electrically lighted, and are safe and comfortable to visit. An open-air jeep railroad runs along the hillside from park headquarters to near the caverns entrance and an electric tram completes the trip.

Inside the caverns, where natural air-conditioning maintains a year-round temperature of 46°, well constructed walks lead through the caverns.

Guided tours last 90 minutes. Admission charge (including jeep railway and tram ride) is $1.00 for adults; 50c for children 6 through 12 years.

Tours operate at frequent intervals daily as follows:
May 1—June 15: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
June 15—Labor Day: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Labor Day—September 30: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Free picnicking and camping facilities are provided.

National Historic Landmarks

Bannack
Charles M. Russell Original Studio, Great Falls
Fort Benton
Lewis and Clark 1805 Portage, Great Falls
Lolo Trail, Lolo National Forest
Missouri River Headwaters State Monument
Pictograph Indian Caves, Billings
Pompeys Pillar, northeast of Billings
(landmark for Lewis and Clark expedition and early settlers)
Travelers Rest, Missoula County
(where Lewis and Clark parted on return journey)
Virginia City

State Parks and Monuments

Bannack State Monument
21 miles west of Dillon off U.S. 91

Bitterroot Lake State Park
20 miles west of Kalispell and 5 miles northwest of Marion off U.S. 2

Canyon Ferry Recreation Area
20 miles east of Helena off U.S. 12

Chief Joseph's Battlefield of the Bear's Paw
16 miles south of Chinook off U.S. 2

Chief Plenty Coups Memorial State Monument
35 miles south of Billings

Clark Canyon Reservoir Recreational Area
20 miles south of Dillon on Interstate 15

Deadman's Basin Recreation Area
20 miles east of Harlowton off U.S. 12

Elmo State Park
20 miles north of Polson on U.S. 93

Finley Point State Park
10 miles north of Polson on Finley Point off Montana 35

Flathead Lake State Park
15 miles north of Polson on U.S. 93

Fort Owen State Monument
At Stevensville off U.S. 93

***Hell Creek State Park**
26 miles north of Jordan off Montana 20 on Fort Peck Reservoir

Hooper State Park
At Lincoln on Montana 20

James Kipp State Park
65 miles northeast of Lewistown on U.S. 191

Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park
15 miles east of Whitehall on U.S. 10

Lone Pine State Park
3 miles southwest of Kalispell off U.S. 2

Lost Creek State Park
6 miles north of Anaconda off U.S. 10-A

Makoshika State Park
3 miles south of Glendive off U.S. 10

Medicine Rocks State Park
12 miles north of Ekalaka on Montana 7

Missouri River Headwaters State Monument
3 miles east of Three Forks and 3 miles north of U.S. 10

Nelson Reservoir Recreation Area
23 miles northeast of Malta off U.S. 2

Painted Rocks Reservoir Recreation Area
35 miles south of Hamilton off U.S. 93

Rock Creek State Park
35 miles south of Fort Peck on Fort Peck Reservoir

Thompson Falls State Park
3 miles west of Thompson Falls off U.S. 10-A

Tiber Dam State Park
18 miles south of Chester on Tiber Reservoir

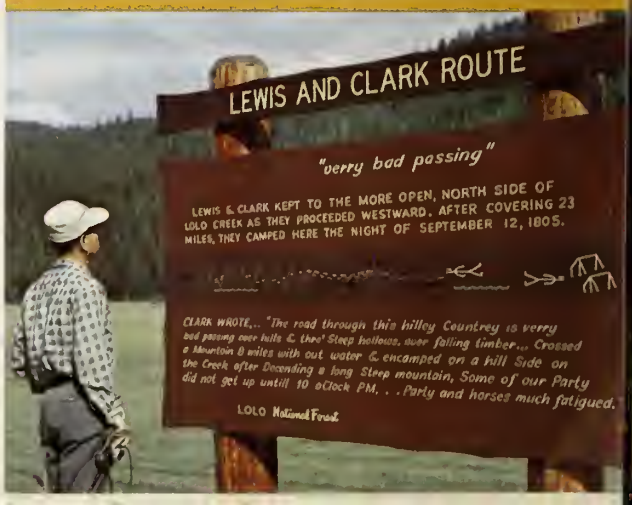
West Shore State Park
20 miles south of Kalispell on U.S. 93

Yellow Bay State Park
20 miles northeast of Polson on Montana 35

Whitefish Lake State Park
At Whitefish on U.S. 93

*Make local inquiry before traveling into this area

Almost 2,000 miles of the historic Lewis and Clark Trail lie in Montana, more than any other state. You will see many reminders of the journey, such as the Lolo National Forest Marker, below. *Photograph courtesy U.S. Forest Service*


LEWIS AND CLARK ROUTE
"very bad passing"
LEWIS & CLARK KEPT TO THE MORE OPEN, NORTH SIDE OF LOLO CREEK AS THEY PROCEEDED WESTWARD. AFTER COVERING 23 MILES, THEY CAMPED HERE THE NIGHT OF SEPTEMBER 12, 1805.
CLARK WROTE... "The road through this hilley Countrey is very bad passing over hills & thro' Steep hollows, over falling timber... Crossed a Mountain 8 miles with out water & encamped on a hill Side on the Creek after Decending a long Steep mountain, Some of our Party did not get up untill 10 oClock PM, . . Party and horses much fatigued.
LOLO National Forest

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS AND SAFETY RULES

Montana speed limits: Daylight: reasonable and prudent speed; 55 miles per hour during the hours when lights are required - speed where posted and posted. Trucks in excess of 6 000 pounds gross weight: 50 miles per hour. Vehicles towing house trailers: 50 miles per hour. Speed limit on roads under construction: 35 miles per hour.

Activities affecting the highways from wide road or dress must avoid right of way by vehicles having right.

Proper signal must be given when passing another vehicle offering right of way. Driver slowing down on the highway, beyond hard to turn, they can should you are going to pass, left hand and arm extended and downward; right turn, left hand and arm extended upward; stop or slow down, left arm extended downward. Electrical turn indicators are legal.

4. Speed: Do not exceed a speed greater than that at which you can obey the slower must vehicle ahead. Slow down at night or when the road is wet or icy.

5. When approaching vehicles from other than front or rear, dim your lights. Don't be afraid to dim first. Courtesy promotes safety.

6. Don't stop or park on the main traveled portion of the highway, especially on hills or curves. Pull out on the shoulder. It is safer for you and others.

Accidents: Accidents resulting in death, personal injury or property damage of an apparent extent of $100 or more, regardless of medical application to State Police or Highway Patrol by quickest means of communication. Two copies must be followed by a written report to Montana Highway Patrol Board, Helena, Montana within ten days.

8. Note: approaching school bus: Buses load or unloading school children do not meet cars on highways. All must proceed until allowed by classroom motion.

9. PRIVATE ROAD SIGNS: USE YOUR RSM 1964:

The posting of a private or refuse upon or near any highway must obtain an open prohibited. Persons found guilty of this violation shall be fined the sum not to exceed $100 or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed 30 days or both.

Driving the center line causes many unnecessary head-on collisions. Don't do it.

Drivers of vehicles must be equipped with a reasonable amount of snow and ice control when traveling unimproved state and federal highways.

Montana highways regulations provide that no combination of a split and trailer shall exceed 60 ft. in length or 96 in. in total outside width or 11 ft. 6 in. in height except with permit. Trailers should carry red lights in the rear, green, amber, or white lights on the front and yellow side lights. The speed of combination vehicles may not be in excess of 50 miles per hour. No person shall occupy a house trailer while it is being moved upon the highway.

MONTANA ROADS OPEN FOR WINTER TRAVEL

Modern maintenance equipment enables Montana to keep all primary roads open and passable during winter months except for very short periods during severe weather. Other than several miles in Glacier National Park, which are usually closed during storms, Cuts should and a shovel. Produce speed

Most highways open all year open all winter. Roads that are difficult to travel, for several months are

Interstate Route 90 [illegible] from 2 miles south of Red Lodge near Beartooth Plateau to Combs City

Open Road in Glacier National Park: closed from about Oct. 15 to June

Controlled Road in Montana: 32 between Anaconda and Hamilton.

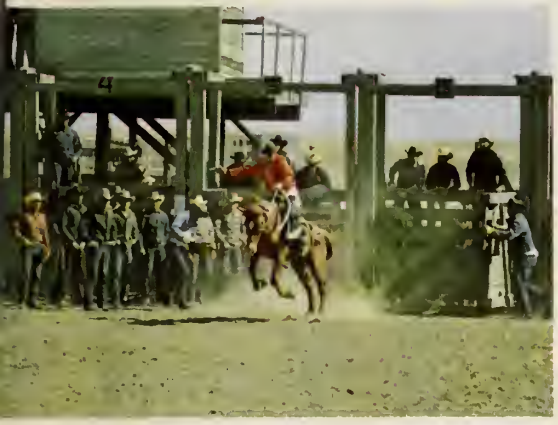
Recreational National Park: sets reports to choose after Oct. 31 as open for Cardinal Creeks, Fly road and Wyomwild wind because open and closed.

POINTS OF INTEREST

1. **LAST CHANCE GULCH** E-8 - Gold was discovered on July 14 1864 by Two Medicine and pioneer. State Capital. Capitol Building of Richard Mullowin architect, [illegible] Bureau by Last Chance Gulch Forest Service Helena Regional School for girls
2. **RICHEST HILL ON EARTH** I-8 - Gold, silver, copper and zinc from deep mines and open pits. 4 11 Museum of Mining. 23 miles of history and mines of the age of ox-teams to present. Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology.
3. **CUSTER BATTLEFIELD HISTORICAL MONUMENT** G-5 - June 25 - 26 Battle of the Little Big Horn. Gen. George A. Custer and 264 Seventh Cavalry were slain by the last man by the combined forces of Cheyenne Indian forces.
4. **FORT PECK DAM AND RESERVOIR** C-16 - World's largest earth-fill dam. Impounds the Missouri. Fort Peck reservoir 189 miles in length - 20 miles wide in two arms of Missouri. Beautiful fishing, boat ramps. Boat - land State Parks and Recreation Areas.
5. **GATES OF THE MOUNTAINS** D-8 - Historic Area discovered and named July 19 1805 by Lewis and Clark. Shows cliffs rise to 200 feet above the Missouri river. Accessible only by boat. Scenic dam, boat and recreation trips. Leave 9 trips.
6. **GREAT falls OF THE MISSOURI RIVER** C-8 - Discovered June 13 1805 by Lewis and Clark Expedition. World's largest fresh water spring. Facilities are: Civic Auditorium, Public College of Great Falls, Montana School Deaf and Blind, Malmstrom Airforce Base, Country, Artist Charles M. Russell's log cabin and Art Gallery.
7. **LEWIS AND CLARK CAVERNS STATE PARK** I-6 - One of the nation's largest limestone caverns. Colorful stalactites, stalagmites, flowstones and formations provide an average 90 minute guided tour.
8. **MADISON CANYON EARTHQUAKE AREA** H-5 - At 11:31 p.m. August 17, 1959 an awesome earthquake and 6.0 magnitude rocked the area creating a giant fissure and Quake Lake. Numerous earthquakes.
9. **MONTANA AGricultural EXPERIMENT STATION** D-2 - Located on Bozeman Trail and experiments and tests are made. Best Swiss Brisbane cattle and sheep are developed. Visitors welcomed. Conducted tours from late June and early July.
10. **YELLOWTAIL DAM AND BIGHORN CANYON RECREATIONAL AREA** G-9 - 500 foot multiple-arch gravity-type concrete dam - open to the public. Fishing and Recreation.
11. **MUSEUM OF THE PLAINS INDIAN** B-5 - An exhibition of Indian arts and crafts. [illegible] of the Northern Plains Indians - the days of the buffalo - the Open Air Museum. Tepee and [illegible] of the Blackfeet Indian Agency.
12. **CONNAPPAI OF THE MISTLE L** - Range Riders Museum - a monument to those who rode the protected stage. Custer County, Custer College, State Industrial School, Agricultural Experiment Station and Veterans Administration Hospital.
13. **ST. IGNATIUS MISSION** - D-1 - Established in 1854 for the Flathead Indians, the present church is said to be the most beautiful in the world. A visit is a very unique experience.
14. **MEDICINE ROCK STATE PARK** - I-12 - 320 acres containing numerous relics and art, a shaped sandstone formation, a small oil stained Custer Co. Museum of historic exhibits, specimens of early days and Indians in health, etc.
15. **GEORGETOWN LAKE AREA** - E-3 - Rich mountain country, ghost towns, camping, hiking, Butte, Anaconda, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg, Drummond, Missoula, Helena, Bozeman, Billings, Great Falls, Havre, Glasgow, Miles City, Sidney, Glendive, Wolf Point, Scobey, Plentywood, Culbertson, Circle, Jordan, Lewistown, Roundup, Hardin, Forsyth, Colstrip, Ekalaka, Baker, Broadus, Red Lodge, Columbus, Livingston, Big Timber, Harlowton, White Sulphur Springs, Townsend, Three Forks, Manhattan, Bozeman, Belgrade, West Yellowstone, Gardiner, Cooke City, Ennis, Virginia City, Alder, Sheridan, Dillon, Wisdom, Wise River, Jackson, Polaris, Melrose, Whitehall

Oil Refinery at Great Falls . . . *Montana Highway Commission Photograph*

High Country Mountain Goat . . . *Hal Kanzler Photo*



Choteau Rodeo . . . *Photograph by W. J. McRae*

Helena, Montana's Capital City . . . *Photograph by Ross Hall*

Greetings from the Big Sky Country

This map was designed both for your convenience and for your pleasure . . . we want to entice you to stay longer in this wonderful state.

We have everything to make your stay pleasant; lots of room, miles of modern highways, scenic attractions unequalled in the world, clear rushing water and clean air.

From Makoshika State Park to Libby Dam . . . from Yellowstone to Glacier National Parks . . . you will marvel at Montana . . . it is all yours.

Meet our friendly people and enjoy yourself. I extend to you my personal welcome.

Sincerely yours,

Tim Babcock

Tim Babcock, Governor

Lewis and Clark Highway follows Lolo Creek in Western Montana . . . *Photograph by Ross Hall*

State Highway Commission of Montana
Helena, Montana

FOR
FREE
DISTRIBUTION

Cover Photograph
Rainbow Trout in
Glacier National Park

PUBLISHED BY THE STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION